



PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1840.

3,191.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precise of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Month. To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer. Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 29, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office. To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 29, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, and INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's ARMY.—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 29th July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each... Rs. 1
Shro's Articles... „ 1
Policies of Insurance... „ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set... „ 8
Interest Bonds... „ 8
Bills of Lading... „ 8
Powers of Attorney, each... „ 8
Bombay, 29th July 1840.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS AND LAMPS FOR SALE.

COLLETT and Co. Coach Makers, beg to intimate that they have just received from England a very superior investment of the above Articles. To ensure a speedy sale they have been moderately priced.

No. 13, Candawady Lane, Girgaum.

PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Captain JAMES MOORE, Paymaster of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment are requested to send statement of their accounts to Messrs. H. F. OWEN and Co.—Bombay, 29th July 1840.

BOMBAY PRESS.

By a letter from Louisiana, dated the 10th instant, we learn that the little Iron Steamer *Comet* is lying about six miles below that town. The sons and nephews of SHAH SOOJAH, went on board to visit her accompanied with some retinue, and had a trip for a short distance up and down the river. They were greatly surprised at all they saw, and the people, for many miles around, were thronging the banks of the river, filled with the most intense and eager curiosity. The Steamer went aground in two feet water, some miles below Porezpoor, while her greatest draught of water which she has had, has been two feet eleven inches and a half. She however soon got off; the fault belonged to the pilot who lost his way. The Steamer was 19 days going from Porezpoor to near Louisiana, and it was expected she would have to go much further up. The *Seikhs* appear very greatly astonished at the Steamer, and also seem to manifest a great deal of jealousy. None of them are allowed on board, unless they have a written order from the Political Agent. It is said, that the *Seikhs* are busy in preparing, furnishing out, and getting their troops in readiness as if intent upon some design of a warlike nature. SHAH SOOJAH's relatives, thereabouts are said to be living in great splendour.—*United Service Gazette*, July 28.

The Honorable the Governor held a Durbar on the 24th instant in the Office of the Agent for Surdars, which was attended by the greater part of the Chiefs in the Deccan. The Governor was escorted from D-poores by a party of the 4th Dragoons, together with his own body Guard. The *Races* at Kirkee went off on the 25th amid much gaiety, and good humour.

The 23rd instant being the anniversary of the capture of Ghizni, it looks but the other day, yet one year has actually revolved since that eventful occasion! The Officers of the 17th and 4th Dragoons both which Corps were conspicuous on that theatre of war, gave a fancy dress ball, at which all ladies and gentlemen of the station were present. The festive enjoyments and decorations of the evening were all of a sumptuous character, and great harmony and enjoyment ruled throughout.—*Ibid*.



The Sportsman.

KIRKEE RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Notwithstanding the unfavourable auspices in regard to weather, these *Races* took place last evening. The concourse assembled to witness the sport was altogether large. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief with their families were amongst the Company, as also the *elite* of Poona. The rain kindly kept off until the amusements were over, since when we have had a deluge—but to the running.

1st RACE.—Over four hurdles, 3 feet high, round the course, 11 Stone, 3 Gold Mohurs entrance each—Gentlemen Riders.

Colonel Daly's G. A. H. Emigrant 1 Owner.
Mr. Halkett ns. G. A. H. Monarch 2 Mr. Kirwan.
Mr. Francis' B. A. H. Pretender 3 Owner.
Capt. Blood's N. S. W. H. Topham.
Capt. Harrison's B. A. H. Somerset.
Mr. Bishton's G. E. M. Warwickshire Lass.
Capt. Parley's G. A. H. Harkaway.

At the word off, Somerset went away over the first hurdle closely followed by Emigrant, who then took the lead at a slashing pace and easily shook off the others, coming in at a Canter, followed by our old *Monarch*. Pretender would have been second but fell at the last hurdle. Somerset did not belie his name coming down an awful purl—much fear was entertained for his rider, who however escaped with a slight shake. Four horses came down in the Race, owing doubtless to the state of the course which was very heavy, balling the horses feet cruelly.

2ND RACE.

A Hack Race, one mile Heats, One Gold Mohur, 10 Stone. 7 lbs. The winner to be sold for Rupees 500 if claimed within half an hour, Gentlemen Riders.

Mr. Francis' C. A. H. Rienzi, 11. Owner.
Capt. Wilson ns. C. A. H. Glaucus, Capt. Wilson.
Mr. Hodson ns. B. A. H. Lottery.
Mr. Coles' G. A. H. David.
Capt. Blood ns. C. A. H. Nameless.
Col. Stalker ns. C. A. H. Mad Tom.
Mr. Giche's B. A. H. Catch-me-if-you-can.
Mr. Mansfield ns. C. A. H. Galopade.

Only six horses started. Rienzi won the first heat easy, no horse coming near to push him, but when required for the 2nd heat, he was "non est inventus" the Horsekeeper having quietly walked him home supposing him a conqueror; after a short delay however—"The last of the Tribunes" again proved

himself First, altho' challenged by Glaucus at the distance when a beautiful race took place, Rienzi winning by barely a neck. Then came a match between Captain Carnac's C. P. Dragon and Mr. Wilkinson's G. P. 1 mile, won in a Canter by the former—there were some more Pony matches, but as they were not down in the Bill of Fare, they escaped our notice. This weather is against the Cricket Match between Poona and Kirkee, on Thursday should it however come off, you Mr. Editor shall have an account from Your

OLD STAGER.

Poona, July 26th.

MEERUT RACES, 1840-41.

1st Day, Tuesday, 12th January 1841.

1st RACE.—Turf Club Purse of 40 G. M. for Maiden Arabs, 8 4 each, 2 Mile Heats; added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each. Subscriptions to close 1st October, and name to the Secretary 1st November 1840. 5 G. M. forfeit on 1st December, and 10 if declared by 1 o'clock the day before the Race.

2d RACE.—Turf Club Purse of 40 G. M. for all Cape, N. S. Wales and Country Bred Horses, weight for age on the same terms as No. 1. 1 1/4 Mile Heats.

Cape and N. S. Wales. C. Breds.

3 Years, ... 7 5 6 11
4 Years, ... 8 3 7 9
5 Years, ... 8 12 8 4
6 and Aged, ... 9 3 8 9
Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Maidens 5 pounds.

3d RACE.—Meerut Little Walter of 15 G. M. for all Horses; 10 7 each; G. R. Heats R. C.

4th RACE.—Sweepstakes of 25 G. M., 1/2 forfeit for all Arabs; 8 7 each, R. C. and distance. Close 1st November and name to Secretary Meerut Meeting, 1st January, 1841.

2d Day.

1st RACE.—Purse of 20 G. M. for all Horses, weight for inches; 14 hands. 9st. Heats R. C. Entrance 5 G. M. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

2d RACE.—A Gold Cup, value 1000 Rupees, given by the Officers of the 16th Lancers, for all Horses; weight for age. 1 1/4 Mile Heats; added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M., 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by one o'clock the day before the Race. Subscriptions and nominations to be sent to Captain Mansel, 16th Lancers. Horses to take their age from 1st May. Subscriptions to close 1st August, and name 1st November, 1840.

E. H. Cape & N. S. W. C. B. Arab.
3 Years, ... 9 0 7 12 7 4 6 9
4 Years, ... 10 2 8 13 8 6 7 11
5 Years, ... 11 0 9 6 8 13 8 4
6 and aged, ... 11 7 9 9 9 2 8 7
3 Horses, Bona Fide, the property of 3 Subscribers not confederates, to start, or the Cap to be withheld.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Maidens on 1st October 1840, to run as such for the Cup.

3d RACE.—Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. 1/2 forfeit for all Maiden Arabs that never started before the day of naming. R. C. S. 7. each, to close 1st November and name 1st January.

4th RACE.—Hack Purse of 10 G. M. for all Bona Fide untrained Horses. 1/2 Mile. G. R. 10 7 each. Entrance 2 G. M.

3d Day, Saturday.

1st RACE.—Purse of 25 G. M. for all Maiden, Cape and C. B. Horses; weight for age, as in No. 2. T. C. Purse. R. C. Entrance 5 G. M.

2d RACE.—Plate of 50 G. M. presented by the Civilian of the Meerut and adjoining Divisions for all Horses. 2 Miles. 8 7. each, added to a Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. each, 5 forfeit if declared by 1st December, and 10 forfeit if declared by 12 o'clock the day before the Race. English Horses to carry 2 Stone Extra; Cape and N. S. Wales 5 lbs. Extra; C. Bred 3 lbs. Extra; Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.; Maidens on 1st September allowed 5 lbs.

The Winner of the Lancer Cup 1840-41, to carry 5 lbs. Extra. 3 Horses, Bona Fide, the property of 3 Subscribers, not confederates, to start or the plate to be withheld: Subscriptions to close 15th August and nominations to be sent to the Secretary Meerut Races.

3d RACE.—Lancer Tankard.

4th RACE.—20 G. M. for all Maiden Gallows, weight for inches; 14 hands 5 7. Entrance 5 G. M. R. C. and distance.

5th RACE.—Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. 1/2 forfeit for all Arabs. 1 Mile. 9 Stone each; close on 1st November and name 1st January.

4th Day, Tuesday.

1st RACE.—Purse of 20 G. M. for all Horses, 9 Stone each. 2 miles heats. Arabs allowed 7 lbs; Maidens 5 lbs. Entrance 5 G. M.

2d RACE.—No. 3. T. C. Club Purse of 40 G. M. for all Arabs; 8 7 each, 3 miles, on the same terms as No. 1. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

3d RACE.—Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. 1/2 forfeit for all Maiden Horses. 8 7 each. R. C. and distance, close 1st November, and name 1st January.

4th RACE.—Pony Purse of 100 Rupees for all Ponies, catch weights. Heats 1/2 mile. Entrance 2 G. M.

5th Day.

1st RACE.—Free Handicap of 40 G. M. for all Horses, 2 mile heats. Entrance 10 G. M. forfeit 3.

2d RACE.—Meerut Great Walter of 25 G. M. for all Horses; 11 7 each, R. C. and distance G. R. Arabs allowed 5 lbs. Entrance 10 G. M.

3d RACE.—Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. 1/2 forfeit for all Maiden, Cape and C. B. Horses. R. C. and distance. Close on 1st November, and name 1st January.

6th Day.

1st RACE.—Forced Handicap of 25 G. M. for all Horses that have won public money, T. Club Purse, Lancer's Cup or Civilian's Plate. 1 1/4 mile heats. Entrance 10 G. M. forfeit 3.

2d RACE.—20 G. M. for all Horses that have started for, and not won public money, Purse, Cup or Plate. Heats R. C. Entrance 8 G. M., forfeit 2.

RULES.

1st.—The general Rules of Racing to be applicable as laid down in Weatherly.

2nd.—All disputes to be settled by the Stewards and their decision to be final.

3rd.—Scaled nominations with entrance money or Stakes to be sent to the Secretary by one o'clock, the day previous to each Race, if not otherwise provided for.

4th.—No Horse to start unless his owner be a Subscriber of 50 Rupees to the Races, Hacks and Pony Plate excepted, whose owners must subscribe 2 G. M.

5th.—Maidens on 1st September to be Maidens throughout the meeting.

6th.—All confederates must be declared in writing to the Secretary the day before the Races, each Member of a confederacy to subscribe 50 Rupees.

7th.—Winning Horses to pay 8 Rupees; Losers 4, for Race Course repairs.

8th.—Two Horses to start *bona fide* for each Public Plate, if only one come to the post the owner will receive the entrance money and 1/2 stake.

9th.—Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

10th.—Horses measuring in plates allowed 1/2 each.

11th.—English Imported Horses, 2 stone extra.

12th.—Any deficit in the subscriptions to be deducted proportionately from the Plates.

13th.—Horses to be measured and aged by the Stewards or person appointed by them, early in January.

14th.—The Stewards will not give any decision on a Race or Match unless the money be lodged in the hands of the Secretary.

R. E. KNATCHBULL,

Secretary.

NORTHERN INDIAN TURF CLUB.

Meerut, 6th July, 1840.

At a general meeting of the Members of the Northern Indian Turf Club, held this day, agreeable to notification sent to every member, the following gentlemen were present:—

Colonel Cheape,	Capt. Smith,
Major Syers,	" Patton,
Capt. Tebbs,	" Watson,
" Wollen,	" Knatchbull,
" Mitchell,	" Green,
	" Pratt,

Proposed by Mr. Knatchbull and seconded by Major Syers, that Colonel Cheap take the chair. Delhi was fixed on for the second Club Race Meeting.

The rules and regulations proposed at the meeting held at Meerut on the 28th April 1840, are unanimously confirmed.

The following Turf Club Purse have been fixed on by the Stewards. No. 1, 2, and 3 to be run at Meerut. No. 4 and 5 will be run for at the Delhi Race Meeting.

No. 1. Turf Club Purse of 40 G. M. for Maiden Arabs, 8st. 4lbs. Heats 2 miles, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each. Subscriptions to close on 1st October and name to the Secretary on 1st November 1840. 5 G. M. forfeit on the 1st December and 10 G. M. if declared by 1 o'clock the day before the Race.

No. 2. Turf Club Purse of 40 G. M. for all Cape, New South Wales and Country bred Horses, weight for age, on the same terms as No. 1. Maidens allowed 5 pounds, Mares and Geldings 3 pounds 1/2 mile heats.

Cape and N. S. Wales.		Country bred.	
St.	Lb.	St.	Lb.
3 Years...	7 5	6	11
4	8 3	7	9
5	8 12	8	4
6 & aged...	9 3	8	9

No. 3. Turf Club Purse of 40 G. M. for all Arabs, 8st. 7lbs. each. 3 miles, on the same terms as No. 1. Maidens allowed 5 pounds.

No. 4. Turf Club Purse of 50 G. M. for all Horses, 2 1/2 Miles, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. each, 5 forfeit if declared by 1 o'clock the day before the Race. Subscriptions to close 1st October and name to the Secretary on the 1st December 1840. Cape and New South Wales 9st; Country bred 8st. 10lb.; Arabs 8st. 7lbs.; English Horses to carry two stone above the weight named for Arabs. The Winner of the next Lancer or Civilian's Cup to carry 5 pounds extra, if of both 7 pounds extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds; Mares and Geldings 3 pounds.

No. 5. Handicap Turf Club Purse of 40 G. M. for the beaten Horses of No. 1, 2, 3, 4, who have saved their distance. 1 1/4 mile heats. 3 G. M. entrance, to go to the second horse. Horses to be named to the Secretary by 1 o'clock the day before the Race, to be handicapped by the Club Stewards, and weight declared at the ordinary.

E. J. PRATT,

Secretary.



THE WEATHER.

CANDISH.—Rain is stated to have fallen through out this Collectorate during the week ending the 19th instant, and the accounts from all the Directors, continued favorable and mentioned that sowing operations proceeded rapidly.

NUGUR.—The report from this Zillah states that abundant rain fell in every part of it during the first week of this present month, up to which period the prospect of the season promised very favorably.

POONA.—The falls of rain between the 3rd and 19th of this month were plentiful and favorable in all the Purgunnas of this part of the Deccan excepting Indapur, where the showers were light but still favorable: the Kureef Crops were also said to be looking well and to have attained the height of a foot in many places.

SHOLAPUR.—Some part of this Collectorate had been visited by abundant rain between the 1st and 8th instant, in others it was moderate, but there were very few villages where there had been none. In consequence of this favorable change, agricultural operations were in progress generally throughout the Zillah with greater or less activity, and the young Crops were in a flourishing condition.

TAXWAR.—The report from every quarter of this Collectorate which had reached the Bhoosar, represented that the state of the weather during the week ending the 10th instant, was of the most satisfactory description.

RUTHBARNIE.—The accounts from this part of the Conkan are equally gratifying; they mention that the fall of rain had been most plentiful in every part of the Collectorate during the week ending the 13th, and that the Cultivators were every where occupied with their field operations.

SURAT.—The rain was abundant during the week ending the 14th instant in the greater part of this Collectorate, but in the Kuroda, Walor, Surbhaw and Koorad Purgunnahs it was less plentiful: it was further stated that wherever there had been a sufficiency of rain, the Cotton, Jowar and other Crops were in a flourishing state; and the trans-plantation of the rice proceeding rapidly.

BROACH.—The falls here were light during the week ending the 12th of this month, but the weather was still considered to be generally favorable: in a few places more rain was wanted to enable the Ryots to root out the old cotton plants: the report also adds that about four or five hundred Koombas of land in the Jumboosier districts which were before cultivated with cotton, have this Season been sown with Indigo, owing to the low prices of Cotton, last year.

AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of this Zillah, reports on the 14th instant, that some rain fell in his Collectorate since his preceding report, and that he considers the Season upon the whole to be favorable.

KARRA.—P. S.—Since writing the above a report has been received from the Collector of Kaira in which it is stated that partial showers fell in some part of that Collectorate between the 9th and 13th of this month, and that sowing did not appear to have been interrupted excepting in the Kappurwanj Purgunnah, where there were complaints of a want of rain: from the appearance of the atmosphere, however, it was expected, when the Collector wrote, that there would be a favorable fall in a day or two—cultivation had extended to 3,08,855 Beegas since the preceding report from this Zillah.



COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.—Saturday, July 25th, 1840.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—No transactions have been reported during the week, and we have consequently no remarks to make on the state of the market, since nothing but actual purchases can justify any observations, as to the probable rise or fall in prices, of an article ever varying according to circumstances.

OPPIUM.—Nothing doing at present, nor can much be expected until the impending proceedings in China are ascertained.

EUROPE GOODS.—Sales of Copper, Swedish Iron, English Bar, Steel, Steel, Iron, Tin Plates & Cochins have been effected during the week, but no particulars appear on our Returns as to the quantity of each that has been sold.

FREIGHTS.—We have no alteration to notice in the rates given in last Price Current.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Exchange is without variation since the date of our last Number and the rates will be found under their appropriate Head.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY, BY SEA.

FROM THE 17TH TO THE 24TH JULY 1840.	
FROM CHINA.	Sago bxs. 16
Per Ship Caledonia.	Per Barque Mary Gordon.
Beads chest. 23	Per Barque chsts. 137
Brass leaves bxs. 27	Per Barque chsts. 137
Bangles do. 30	Bangles do. 9
Berries do. 4	Cassia do. 163
Books do. 1	China ware chsts. 9 tubs 5
Chow chow do. 100	& bbls. 11
Compliment chsts. 150	Lacquered ware bx. 1
China ware bxs. 4	Mats bbls. 33
Cruckers do. 111	Nankin bxs. 33
Cups do. 2	Piece goods chsts. 18
Cheroots bbls. 3	Paper chsts. 74
Dollars bxs. 6	Do. coloured do. 24
Gin cas. 10	Do. gilt do. 1
Ginger bxs. 350	Piece goods & canton silk
Glass do. 1	bx. 1
Huts manilla do. 3	Silk chsts. 711
Indigo bxs. 5	Sugar candy bbl. 1
Do. blue bxs. 5	tubs. 711
Kette-nails bbls. 23	and Sundries bx. 1
chests. 385	Turbaas do. 4
Mats bbls. 4	Tea chsts. 80
Nankin bxs. 6	Treasure do. 53 121100 dills
Opium bxs. 250	Umbrella bbl. 1
Pearls (false) bxs. 11	Vermillion chsts. 35
Paper chsts. 270	White copper do. 7
Do. (colored) chsts. 19	FROM WEST COAST ON
Piece goods (silk) bxs. 44	Per Barque Hannah.
Do. do. trunk. 1	Benjamin bbls. Loose and
Do. do. handkerchiefs bx. 4	Preserve bbls. 3 & bxs. 364
Silk bbls. 100 & chsts. 5	Coffee bxs. 544
Sweetmeats bxs. 109	Cloes bx. 1
Sugar chsts. 109	Dammer bxs. 21
Do. candy tubs. 8956	Gin chsts. 36
Do. do. half tubs 98	and Ivory bbls. 4
qr. tubs. 1000	Mace chsts. 6 & cs. 4
Ten bbls. 148 chsts. 341	Mace & Nutmegs cs. 1 & bgs 1
bbs. 1302	Nutmegs chsts. 7 & bgs. 1
& half chsts. 2	Do. in shells bgs. 18
Turbans bxs. 3	Pepper black bgs. Loose
Tobacco kg. 3	Do. white bgs. 77
Vermillion chsts. 98	Do. white bgs. 1230
Wine (Liban) ch. 1	Preserves bx. 1
Wearing apparel trak. 1	Ratigue bbs. 2
White copper bxs. 6	Silver dust pred. 1
From Singapore.	Spices oilcs 11
Gold dust bx. 1	Tortoise shells bbl. 1
Nutmeg chsts. 3	Walking cane do. 1
Sugar bxs. 471	Wax bgs. 1

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY, BY SEA.

FROM THE 17TH TO THE 24TH JULY 1840.	
TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.	Manget pils. 60 171 2 0
Per Ship Caledonia.	Metals Iron rods bbls. 75 37 2 0
Almonds pkgs. 5 8 3 0	Do. do. sheet 11 0 0
Ale hbls. 50 & bbls. 25	Do. do. 10 0 0
Brims one a. 1 3 0	Paper Foolscap 15 0 0
monar chst. 1 3 0	Do. do. 22 2 0
Beer hlf. chsta. 10 60 doz.	Preserves bbs. 2
Beer hlf. chsta. 10 60 doz.	Red lead this 16 30 0
Cotton bbls. 11 0 0 2200	Rose flower dry 1 4 cdy.
Cassia chst. 27 18 8 0	pkgs. 25
Canvas bbls. 1 3 bbls.	Rose water chsts. 25
Copras Ea. 0 0 0	Saffron box 1 28 1/2 lbs.
Copras Ea. 0 0 0	Thread bbls. 5 1200 doz.
Copras Ea. 0 0 0	Wearing apparel bxs. 6
Cotton yarn bales. 15	For Calcutta.
Cornal false 2 1 3 0	Aloes pkgs. 1 3 0
chests. 2 1 3 0	Brandy hbl. 1 57 Impl. gills.
Dates dry pkgs. 74 104 2 0	Beads chsts. 12
Galls Persia 5 2 14	Beer Bass hbls. 114 & bbls. 17
suras 5 2 14	Beer hlf. chsts. 23 120 doz.
Gallings pkgs. 40 44 1	Corals bx. 1 153 lbs.
Ginger rhbns. 50 82 2 0	Cotton bbls. 9 2100 doz.
Kississ pkgs. 1 14 cdy.	Champagna 3 doz each
Lead white casks. 16 32 0 0	Claret do. 9 3 doz each

Camioseeds bgs. 4 91 cwt	Senna leaves do 102 129 1 2
Cashew stone chest	Sundries pkgs. 4
Coffee nags 50 11 9 cwt	Tea chests. 210 14219 lbs.
Campoor chsts. 17 84 doz.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
Grains bgs. 1 3276 dills.	To CALCUTTA.
Kississ bgs. 4 19 1/2 cwt	Per Ship William Turner.
Lamp do. 1	Berz bbls. 100
Mulls. cases 2 200 pes.	Crimestone bgs. 400 606 cwt.
Medicine bbl.	Pickles kg. 2
Paints dry cks.	Silk bbls. 7 13 1/2
Preserve chsts.	salt In. mds. 7840
Pins bbl.	To CALCUTTA.
Pickles kg.	Per Ship Quintin Letich.
Raisins pkgs. 8 14 1/2 cwt	Treasure bxs. 9 50,000 Rs
Rosewater chsts. 42 & chst. 1	Wearing apparel bx. 1
Staves & Hoops pkgs. 400	To CALCUTTA.
Salt Indian mds. 9125 1/2	Per Ship Justina.
Treasure bxs. 11 08000 Rs.	Brimestone bgs. 400 76 cdy.
Timber pcs. 25	Piece goods Ear. cas 22
Tar cks. 30	Do. do. do. pkgs. 20
Vermillion chsts.	cwt. qrs. lbs.
Wearing apparel bxs.	Raisins nags. 20 68 0 0
To LONDON.	Ruscampshire bx 11 2 0
Per Ship Shannon.	Salt wh te raises 56000 lbs.
cwt. qrs. lbs.	Salt do. 2 2240 do.
Cotton bales 3113	Teakwood timber 105
Do. hlf. do. 63	crooked pieces.
Pe. per bgs. 600 225 0 0	Treasure boxes 9 50,000 Rs.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.
	Vermillion bxs. 9 8 2 0
	Wine hbls. 2

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea, will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.	SAILED.—July 25th, Ship Justina, Wm. Loader, Master, to Calcutta. Passengers.—Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Hore, Rozario.
Do. 27th, Ship Rajasthan, D. Ritchie, Master, to Liverpool. Passengers.—Mr. Willis and family, John Beard.	Do. do. Barque Abel Gower, John Henderson, Master, to Calcutta.
Do. do. Brig Salacia, Wm. McMaw, Master, to Calcutta.	Do. 28th, Ship Tartar, W. O. Young, Master, to Singapore.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria.
Shoop Olive.	Berence.
SCHOONERS.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Shannon and Mahi.	Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nubadda.	

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.	FRANCE.
Mahamudy.	Mary Mitcheson.
Adele.	Thos.
Sir John Herschel.	Monarch.
Julia.	Celestine.
Crown.	Majestic.
Queen Victoria.	Queen Victoria.
Hindostan.	Calcutta.
Wilson.	Esperance.
British King.	Carthage.
Earl of Durham.	John.
Ann.	Westmoreland.
Caledonia.	Cumbrian.
COUNTRY.	
Bennet.	Sir Wm. Wallace.
Fort William.	Castle Huntly.
Cadiz.	Fatnel Robinson.
Douglas Savoy.	Brangon.
Lady Grant.	Patel Currim.
Pittamher Swoy.	Sobrow.
Earl of Clare.	Colonel Newl.
Bombay Castle.	Allet Rahimau.
Caroline.	Caledonia.
Charles Forbes.	John Wm. Dare.
PORTUGUESE.	FRANCE.
Brig Sinop.	Barque Navarino.
Barque Hannah.	

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

	MORN.	EVEN.
JULY 1840.		
29th Wednesday.	11 14 11 41	
30th Thursday.	0 2 0 25	

Latest advices Received.

From London.	4TH JUNE.
From Paris.	6TH DO.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 29—Wednesday.—New Moon.	Enterprise Steam Vessel (Captain Johnston) quitted the Thames for India, 1825.
30—Thursday.	
31—Friday.	
Aug. 1—Saturday.—Lammas day.	
2—Sunday.—7th Sunday after Trinity.	
3—Monday.	

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 28th JULY 1840.

	Buy	Sell
4 per Cent.	99 98 8	
5 per Cent.	112 112 8	
	Year 1828 & 29	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURES.
July 24th.—Capt. R. Shortred, from Poona.	do. 28th. Capt. Geo. Jackson, 11th Regt. M. N. I., from Aurangabad.
July 27th.—Ensign H. E. Pattullo, 21st Regt. N. I. to Poona.	do. do. Ensign C. W. Walker, ditto, to ditto.
do. do. Lieut. W. Campbell, ditto, to ditto.	do. do. Lieut. Robertson, ditto, to ditto.
do. 28th. Major General P. Delamotte, C. B. Staff to Belgaum.	do. do. Lieut. C. D. Delamotte. A. D. C., to Belgaum.
do. 29th. Lieut. D. Hallett, 4th Dns. to England.	



SONG.

1.
We love, the word is spoken
The flimsy veil is riven
Our vows cannot be broken,
They're register'd in Heav'n.
In joy, in grief, in gladness
Still constant kind and true,
In Death in chains in madness,
My soul will turn to you.

2.
Though Fate would have us sever
And bids us cease to love
In silence let me ever
My soul's affection prove.
To watch and wake to save thee
From pain or sorrow's dart
Be mine the arm to aid thee
And mine the faithful heart.

N. Y. T.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—It is highly probable that you will start at receiving a letter from so many Ladies, but as you have been acquainted with us almost from your infancy, we feel the less hesitation in addressing you, more particularly as in your time you have sighed, laughed with, and made love to us all. Do you recollect the love tale you poured into the ear of the too fond Juliet when Proteus like you took the form of Romeo and said—

"Oh that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek!"
Do you not sigh at the recollection of the Balcony Scene? When also as Sir John Falstaff, you unconsciously made Love to Mrs. Page and Mrs. Ford at a time; as Richard, deceived Lady Anne, as Malvolio went cross grained for the Love of Olivia, "Some are born to greatness, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." What were you doing as Touchstone with Audrey in the Forest of Arden, when you flouted Sir Oliver? How as old Sir John did you with dattering Tongue persuade honest Mr. Quickly. That "Glasses were your only drinking and the German hunting in water work" better than all your Flea bitten tapestries, when you got 10 pounds from her. As Petruchio did you not set us all against your curing a scold, and as Benedick won the heart of the Scornful Beatrice and brush'd "your hat in a morning to sliew that the sweet youth was in love." These reminiscences are just to let you see, that we know you well, and we shall drop your having not only murdered Desdemona but Othello, also, not to speak of Duncan at Dunsinane, and Macbeth to keep him Company.

Having now established as we think some claim to your acquaintance, we beg to ask you to state our unfortunate cases to the Public of Bombay, knowing how much female distress is sympathized with here. We thought of English Parentage, have been desirous of visiting the Colonies, and having made the Tour of almost the whole world, have arrived in the beautiful Island of Bombay, and found to our dismay and horror, no Temple of the Mithras. Art in which we could shelter ourselves from the chilling blast of public neglect. Our elder Sisters indeed informed us that once on a time such a Fane existed, but that abominable Avarice, having secured the co-operation of the London Genius of Commerce, had seized upon the hallowed spot and desecrated it into a Counting House. Now dear Mr. Editor where are we to Shelter? we were directed to the Gazette Office, but finding you are a grass batchelor we were afraid to locate ourselves with you for fear of scandal, or as our poor dear relation Joseph Grimaldi used to exclaim, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" In this dilemma what are we to do? You who are our old tried friend must exert yourself, and procure us an abode where we can receive our friends. Consider the rains are falling, that many of us are thinly clad and have come from sunny Italy, The Rialto of Venice, the Mantons of Verona, or Imperial Rome herself. Rosalind is tired, Juliet quite fagged, Lady Anne low spirited, Mrs. Quickly poorly, Mrs. Page and Mrs. Ford any thing but merry, Beatrice is silent and sad for a wonder, Viola and Olivia wish themselves back in Illyria, and Lady Macbeth is so ill that she can "get no medicine for the mind diseased" (some of our ladies swear it was her stomach and not her mind, as the sea was rough). Desdemona says she'll be smothered if she ever comes to Bombay again, Helen who made a pilgrimage to Florence from Roussillon, protests she would not have come to Bombay after a Bertram, and in fact the only chance you have of keeping us among you, is to build us a comfortable house. We have heard that some money which of right belongs to us, is in your Pockets, if so you ought to refund forthwith, build us a decent lodging with the Coin, and we ask no more, and in return we will teach the youth of Bombay some lessons of beauty and morality, which delivered as they are by our immortal father the divine Shakespeare, in his own enduring words, will go far to polish their minds, and fit them for a right appreciation of such characters as your friends.

Juliet Lady Macbeth.
Viola Desdemona.
Beatrice Portia.
Anne Page Mrs. Quickly.
Mrs. Page Mrs. Ford.
and all, the remaining Daughters of William Shakespeare.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—KHANDALLA.

MONDAY, JULY 27TH 1840.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE BILL.

Third Reading!!

Mr. Scampajee Turncoat—begged to call the earnest attention of the House to the petition he was about to present.—He would not now speak of the innumerable atrocities that would be committed,—he would not enter into any detail of his opinions respecting this measure. He would not say now, whether in former years he had been a most ardent advocate for Dramatic performances, nor would he say any thing further, than, that he and his family do testing the measure, as he and they did, he felt himself bound to present, and call for the support of the House to the petition in question.—The petition he held in his hand was from a highly influential and

respectable Member of Society.—One Mr. Hook—(loud laughter).—He should pass over such personal ridicule.—It was he was well aware, the Common practice in the House, to try and turn all measures and bills presented by the opposition into ridicule (hear, hear).—Honorable Members would perhaps suppose that by such means he was to be cried down.—No, not he!—Honorable Members who were opposed to the measure felt a weakness, and knew that fair argument alone would not give them a majority (cries of hem! hem! hem!).—They might hem.—It was ladies work.—This was the third reading of the bill—he would place on the table the petition of Mr. Hook,—and this evening would strain his lungs in deprecating, this absurd, base, immoral measure (hear, hear).—He admitted the fact, that the tone of morality was much higher in Poona, but was that in any degree a reason why Bombay should have its Theatre?—He maintained that Bombay is best without one.—Bombay comparatively speaking, to what it was in former years, was in a most blessed state.—Who dare deny this, (hear).—He charged the house at large, to their faces, to deny it.—He demanded, he implored, he supplicated (cries of Oh! Oh! Order! Order!) for fair play.—As a duty he owed to his Constituents, letting alone his being a member of the "Take no pleasure Society." He stood there, endeavouring to advocate the total suppression, the total abolition, of this dreadful measure, (hear, hear).—A measure which if passed, would do more to injure, corrupt, and destroy the morals of the people, than all the Opium, Bhang, bad examples, vile books &c. that ever were known or used.—"It was a wretched defence of a bad thing to say that it is not the worst thing in existence.—It is a style of argument almost never resorted to in favor of that which is susceptible of defence on its own intrinsic merits."—These were the words of the great Hook,—he had quoted them, 'cause he could not find any word in any language so applicable to the question under discussion.—When a youth, receiving his education in a Foreign Country, England,—he had visited Gila Palaces, Theatres, Cider Cellars.—Many other places—he had found out the immoral effect such places had on a weak mind (loud laughter).—his mind was not weak—he had a strong mind.—A mind bound with the girle of knowledge (hear, hear!)—he would express his most vehement indignation—the Bombay Gazette, the party paper, had raised the expectations of a part of the community of the village, Bombay.—He came here to crush those expectations—the little interest he possessed would and should be exerted to the utmost to frustrate the measure in question.—He would oppose the bill here, there and every where, because he didn't approve of it, never mind if other people did, that was ought to do with him.—If he could prevent the measure passing, he would.—He would follow it thro' all its peregrinations, from Bombay to Poona, from Poona to Bengal, from Bengal to Suez, from Suez to London, and from London back again.—The Honorable Member who had proposed this measure, thought it was a mere hop, step and a jump, to obtain a Theatre. He would let him know that it was not, unless he possessed the seven leagues boots—(loud laughter).—In 1833 the village of Bombay had a Theatre, he then witnessed the play of "Charles the Second"—He saw Rochester and the Merry King. He sighed and thought of the Cider Cellars and other places.—He saw, yes most Hon'ble Sirs, he saw one Captain Copp chuck a girl under the chin and call her a pretty lass.—Was not this immorality in the extreme? If it was not, he knew not any thing immoral.—He was changed now, He was not the man he used to be.—He had seen the wickedness of the village, when Theatricals were the rage, had experienced the demoralizing effects of it.—And soon the "mischiefs it concealed under a specious and imposing mask."—It appeared to offer nothing but harmless "entertainment."—But was to him who frequented the Theatre.—As well, when in speaking of its beauties, might he talk of a London Fog.—(hear, hear.) Not a real mist for that would perhaps mystify the Members—but one of your nasty disagreeable, choke me fogs—which makes all people when they breathe, appear as if they were smoking a cheroot.—He should conclude by appealing to the recollections of those who had visited a Theatre—people who allowed themselves conscience stricken, to resort to such places,—and ask them, if, now having abandoned such haunts of wickedness if they were not better disposed men,—and their conscience (if they had any) not clear.—(hear, hear, hear.) He should move that the Bill in question be read, day six months, when perhaps he would be absent, or not a Member of the House. When if the depravity which was daily increasing had been reached its utmost, the Hon'ble Member might have a chance of passing the vile, the notorious, &c. Dramatic performance Bill!! (The Hon'ble Member sat down, with loud cheers from the opposition.)

Sir Harnknijee Miffubhoj said, the House would judge from the emotions the Hon'ble Member had just displayed, how far he was likely to prove a calm dispassionate and impartial judge, provided the house went into a Committee, and he were to be appointed a Member of it.—(hear, hear). He did not intend to limit himself to vague assertions like the Hon'ble Member.—On the contrary he would come at once to details.—There were at Poona and Kirkee two Theatres,—the former was a pleasant, little Building and the plays performed there tended much to enlighten and amuse the community.—It was near the church (hear, hear). Yet no complaint was ever made of its immoral effect on the minds of the people, (loud laughter) quite the contrary.—(hear, hear).—An announcement of a Dramatic performance was joy to all.—Every face beamed with pleasure, let the Honorable Member who had just sat down take a trip to Poona, these wet months, and try the effect.—It was well worth the trouble.—Or if he did not feel inclined to go as far as Poona, let him stop at Kirkee, and witness one. If plays were licentious, how was it that Theatrical entertainments were so much encouraged at these two places, particularly during this time of the year, when the very elite of the village were present, surely, if plays had the immoral tendency, the Hon'ble Member wishes to make out. Royalty itself would not resort to Theatres? Surely the good and welfare of these immense dominions, would not be permitted by those in power to be sacrificed for the gratification of a few. No, decidedly not. How was it then that such places were allowed to exist, and received such gracious countenance? How was it that when a play was announced, at either places, that there was such extraordinary demonstrations of satisfaction? Was it because the minds of the people were corrupted? no. It was because there existed that good feeling amongst Society at large, which he regretted to say was so much divided in the village of Bombay, he only lamented his inability in not being able to do justice to the cause.—He perceived an Hon'ble member who was favorable to the measure, was anxious to rise, he would not longer delay him from the opportunity.—He should conclude by moving, that it, the motion, of reading the bill this day six months,—being written on foolscap, be turned into one,—and placed on the head of the Hon'ble member Mr. Scampajee Turncoat.—(The Hon'ble member sat down amidst great confusion and uproar, owing to some rather noisy members trying to carry into effect the last motion,—the speaker having restored order.)

Mr. Hithimhard Fanejee rose and said Hon'ble ble members its funny,—very funny! After the specimen, since I mean, that Mr. Scampajee has given you this evening, of eloquence,—I should el-

most he apt to think, and can scarcely believe my senses, that my old friend Biddleph, the tubpreacher and Mr. Scampajee, are not one, and the same person. He was a perfect fac simile (loud laughter) fac simile he meant, of his old friend—he was diverging from his intention, however, the resemblance had so struck him that he could not help giving vent to it.—The question had been propounded to him, what immediate objects the Dramatic performance Bill would secure. They are amusement to others, gratification and pleasure to all.—An epicurean philosopher, had once said, "get all the pleasure you can for you'll never enjoy such a bad state of health as when you are dead." Now any man who was over his dissipation in his amusements, must have survived his taste for pleasure, thus it was with Mr. Scampajee. He was sorry to say so, but from what he had observed of the Honble member he considered him little better if not quite equal to a Churchwarden in want of an appetite for a parochial feast, the method to obtain which, was thus,—frequenting meetings attending diligently, and making all the responses in a good loud voice. This laying up a stock of virtue to be rewarded at 4 p. m. (with dinner)—Honble members might perhaps argue that this had nothing to do with the measure before the house, but it had, for when an opponent arose, it was as well to judge him, as his sentiments. Many years ago, he recollected one Mr. Richardson, what a glorious sight that was, talk of virtue, morality &c. ask any one who had seen the same, what verities, her or their feelings at the time.—Were they base, vile, or immoral? When the charming procession of the Corps Dramatic attracted the gaze, how unexceptionable their head dresses? They strike up, away goes Lord Rochester with Desdemona, Belvidera careers it with Othello, Harlequin and Lady Macbeth are paired and the rest find places where they can.—Oh, Ye Bombay iles, ye Villagers, how long will ye suffer this lethargic spirit to hang over you,—in the words of Robin Hood, "arouse ye then" and if ye wish not the total destruction of the British Drama,—petition, meet, and fight if necessary, for the cause (cries of order, order here Mr. Scampajee got so enraged, at some member having placed on his head his petition, that a general row, ensued—the Sergeant at Arms having partaken rather freely of Bhang, was bugged up.—The when of the black ord was called for, but he was "non est invent us,"—after tremendous showers of pauns-parree, galee &c. half the members left the house, and the other half commenced dissolving themselves in the vapours of the Hooka, here our reporter left.

BYCULLAH SCHOOLS.

[In reply to "An Observer" of, as well as Sub scriber to, them.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me first to remind your highly intelligent Correspondent that he should, when writing for publication under an anonymous Signature, refrain from using expressions which, by betraying his pursuits &c. betray himself. I allude, particularly, to the expression "hits wide of the mark." Some of your readers might happen to know a person interested in this discussion who is fond of shooting.

Accusations are not proofs, especially anonymous accusations, and when asserting that the present Superintendent of the Central Schools had, during the last half dozen years, "caused no small portion of trouble and turmoil," he should have produced facts in proof.—The public will not, upon the mere authority of a person under a mask, believe assertions against the character of a gentleman supposed by them, and with good reason, to be an upright man.—Our gullibility is not so very great that we can believe the Directors &c. mad enough to elect a person to the office of Superintendent, if there was anything in his behaviour to justify the suspicion that he loved to stir up strife, and would do so where he was expected to maintain order.—So far from such being the case, however, the writer of this letter has cause to know that the Superintendent on one occasion was blind at the time he hopes, to what was due to others, by his anxiety for the peace of those under his control. I shall be happy to furnish undeniable proofs of the fact, in propria persona before Judicial authorities, or a Committee of the Institution, should either "Observer" &c. or "Subscriber" take the only effectual method of substantiating the charges by an appeal under their real signatures.

A bad cause must always produce bad arguments, but I am astonished that a person could be so senseless as to instance, in proof of the absence of a necessity for a Superintendent, the fact that our really amiable Bishop, when Archbishop, had performed those very duties in addition to those of Secretary.

Your correspondent states that the Secretary and Superintendent "felt sore" under the "lash of the anonymous letter signed Subscriber," and tells us that they might well do so.—I presume, from this last expression that he is acquainted with the contents of that letter. Under what circumstances, pray, did he become acquainted with its contents?—That those gentlemen did feel sore I doubt not; but how such a fact could be of advantage to your Correspondent's argument is a question which, will puzzle him to answer.—We feel the sting of a musquito surely at times (I feel some at this moment) and in such manner must those gentlemen have felt the sting of the covert slanderer, as well therefore might your correspondent draw conclusions unfavorable to us, who feel the sting of the musquito as to draw such conclusions from those gentlemen having felt the sting of the hidden slanderer.

If your Correspondent reads "Spectator's" letter again, the letter which originated this discussion in your Journal, he may find that the burthen of the Secretary's and Superintendent's reply contained, also, a direct negative to the charges contained on "Subscriber's" letter.—Too good a refutation, I think, of charges which the authors incognito fully characterized as false.

Regarding paras. 12 and 16 of the report it is sufficient to remind your Correspondent that the report having been read at the Annual Meeting on 1st April 1840, some time before the Mistress's resignation or dismissal, it was not consistent with the ideas of truth of the Direction to give a false copy of that report to the body of Subscribers by suppressing a part of it.—Next year's Report may contain information more satisfactory to him.

It would be useless for me to extend this letter any further.—There is not one grain of real sense in his entire letter, and I regret that he did not shew it to some sensible person who wished him well ere he ventured to send for publication a production which, if placed in the hands of a lawyer, would bring upon him inevitable ruin.—I hope, under the guidance of Providence, the parties he has libeled will prove to him, that they can practice as well as preach Christian Charity: If not, woe to him and to his family if he have one. That he may pass unscathed this time and take warning, is the anxious wish of,

Your's obediently,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

* Your Correspondent will, I hope, pardon the introduction of the Proposition "or" I placed it there under the conviction that he never intended we should understand him to be an "Observer to the Institution.

A. B. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Knowing your columns to be ever ready to check abuses, or set right those in error.—Should you consider the following queries worthy a place in your valuable paper please to insert them.

Q. 1.—Is it generally the Custom in Native Regiments for their gallant Commanders to employ as Domestic, the Regimental Chowdry or any of the Bazar peons? It appearing to me that the duty can be but indifferently performed, whilst employed in rubbing down a horse, making a garden, or any other work which may be considered purely domestic.

Q. 2.—When may the Drill season commence and terminate; or rather that of Relaxation; as the former is eternal here?

Should any of your experienced Military Readers think it worth their while to reply to the above, they would greatly oblige, one who, as concerns these matters is a

WRETCHED GRIFFIN.

Shown en route to Madras, July 17th 1840.

WRECK OF A BUGLA IN CLARENCE STRAITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to request you to give publicity to information with which they have been favored by Government, regarding the Wreck of a Bugla under British colours, named "Futteh Ool-Khyr" which recently took place in Clarence Straits near Suft, on the Island of Kishun. On receiving intelligence of this event Captain Hennell, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, despatched a Schooner to Kishun for the purpose of conveying the cargo of the Wreck to Karack. This step was taken with the view of protecting the claims of the underwriters, the Resident having been informed that two thirds of the cargo was insured.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

F. J. A. SCOTT,

Acting Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 18th July 1840.

To Correspondents.

We received another account of the POONA FANCY BALL from HOR but it arrived too late for insertion. It shall have a place in our next.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 29, 1840.

We have been favored with a sight of a letter dated Causal the 30th ultimo, which mentions that authentic intelligence of the retreat of the Russian Column abandoning the posts they had occupied on the route to Khiva, had reached Causal. Captain Abbott had returned from Monguzlak, the cause of his not proceeding onwards was not mentioned. Col. Stoddart remained in close confinement, and subjected to the most ignominious treatment. The Nawab Jubal Khan the brother of D. st Mahomed had thrown himself on the charity of the Government, and delivered himself up to the authorities at Baumeen. The King of Bokhara is said to evince his hostility to British interests in every way in his power, his interference with the Kafilas and the trade generally, seem likely to play into the hands of our merchants and drive the traders and consumers of Causal to look to Bombay, and the Indus for European supplies.

By the John William Dare, we learn that the town of Solomania was captured by the Persians, it is stated that a Persian Army consisting of about 6000 Infantry and 2000 Cavalry under the Command of Ameer Nizam, took the Fort of Solomania by storm in the month of May last, after a gallant resistance on the part of the Turks of the Garrison and of the Town. The Turkish Troops lost about 3000 killed besides many prisoners and wounded, and the place was plundered. Several of the Principal authorities of the Town have been taken prisoners including the Governor, and sent to Ardabul adreary place of confinement in Persia. A reinforcement of 4000 Turkish Troops commanded by Mahmood Pacha had been dispatched by Ally Pacha of Bagdad to the assistance of the Garrison at Solomania, but while on their way, the General Mahmood Pacha received the intelligence of the loss of the Town, he was going to assist, and resolved to go to a place called Bunda Ally. After remaining there a few days he marched to attack the Persians who were in possession of Solomania. While halting in the way, the Persians made a night attack upon them by which the Turks were totally defeated, some fled, the others were made prisoners and few killed, Mahmood Pacha was made prisoner and treated badly, all their baggage &c. came into possession of the Persians. Ally Pacha the Governor of Bagdad was making many preparations and was afraid of being attacked by the Persians. Solomania is an important place belonging to the Ottoman Empire. This is all we can gather from the Gulph letters, and hope by the next arrival to learn more particularly the account of this affair. The cause that led the Persians to beat war with the Ottoman Empire, is that the City of Mahammera was plundered and several millions of property belonging to Persian subjects taken away by the Turks about 2 years ago, besides many prisoners, men, women and children.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia left Ispahan on the 4th June, his destination was not known correctly, but it was believed he was going to Hamadan Mirza Nussrollah Khan was ap-

pointed new Governor of Shiraz. Shaikh Nasar the Governor of Bushire, was at Shiraz but was expected at Bushire shortly.

We have received a communication from Shikarpore of the 7th of July, which presents a very unfavorable aspect of affairs in Scinde. Though it mentions subjects which have been published before, we think it right to extract so much as will demonstrate to our readers the imperative necessity of speedy reinforcements to the Scinde Troops which we so long ago advocated. After mentioning that frequent accidents had occurred on the Indus during the prevalence of severe storms, the writer goes on to say "that affairs bear a very gloomy appearance in Scinde and that the country especially about the Ghats is in an alarming state, while matters appear to grow hourly and daily worse and worse, and Brigadier Stevens's Force was in no state to meet the exigent calls of service from sickness severe outpost duty, and the awful state of the climate. The tribes of Beloochees appear to be simultaneously in agitation, and have commenced their onslaught, with an attack on Captain Bean at Quetta. (We do not subjoin particulars as we have already transcribed them from the *Delhi Gazette*). The worst part of the Quitts affair is that the assailants were Kakurs the very Tribe the Political Agent conceived to be in the English interest, and on whom he had relied as auxiliaries to the amount of from 10 to 12000 men in the projected campaign against the Murrees. It was we are sorry to observe from the Kakur Tribes that the Bolan rangers were recruited, and the greater part of them have absconded. The Khojuck Tribe have also revolted, and beset the Bolan Pass. To crown all Mahammed Hu-sain (the younger son of the late Mehrab Khan) is gathering together the Brahoorees Beloochees at Moostong in great force with the avowed intention of attacking Khelat and with the aid of Gool Mahommed is about to attempt to drive Shah Nawaz from the Gaddee and seat himself thereon, and as Shah Nawaz has no troops to assist him, the probability is that he will fall. Captain Bean has applied for reinforcements to the authorities of upper Scinde, but it is out of their power to do so, as the Brigadier is strengthening Dadur and doing his best to support his own Outposts. Captain Brown of the 5th continues to maintain his Post at Kahun, but he holds a second sort "of Castle Dangerous" and if the Murrees attack him as they have sworn to do, will require every man to do his duty valiantly, and he and his little Band have the best hopes and wishes of all for their passing unscathed through the trying ordeal. If matters continue as they are, there seems nothing for Brigadier Stevens to do, but to call for Troops from Ferozepore. One reinforcement of the 2nd Grenadiers joined him from Kurrachee by the Steamer. There is little doubt but that the Ameer are the intriguers and at the bottom of all these seditions and rebellions which seem to have on connecting link through every tribe from the Murrees to the Ghilziees. What must the Truce makers and Pacificators think of their measures now? We have always deprecated conciliatory measures with these Barbarians from the time of the famous Scinde Treaty until now. With savages like these moderation is construed into fear, and mildness, and forbearance into pusillanimity and weakness. A very strenuous campaign in Scinde may restore matters to a healthy state, but we fear that until some severe lessons have been written in blood and ashes, no system of secure pacification can ever be established in a country like this, where every tribe seems to be absolute over the wilds they inhabit, and to levy war or maintain peace at the arbitrary pleasure of their treacherous and bloodthirsty chieftains.

A Correspondent who suffers under the cognomen of "A WRETCHED GRIFFIN" has asked two Questions which we take leave to answer ourselves. In reply to the first, we are certain that in giving a Chowdry and Two Bazaar Peons to each Regiment, Government never contemplated their being used for private purposes by any Commanding Officer. They are intended solely to procure a good supply of wholesome articles for the use of the Officers and Men, and to preserve a good Police among the Camp Followers. Any Officer in applying these persons to his own domestic service, subjects himself not only to the censure of those about him, and degrades himself for a paltry saving in the eyes of his men, but is open to the most severe displeasure of Government, and a representation of the kind reaching a Division Commanding Officer would meet with instant attention, while the perpetrator of such meanness would cut a genteel figure in the next orders.

With regard to Question the 2nd, we can only recommend our unfortunate Neophyte to consult the Bombay Regulations where in Section XXX Article 12, he will see that no remission of labour is allowed excepting from the 1st of May until the 1st of October. By which he ought to get 6 Months cessation from the Goose step, and eyes right and left. If he has a tight hand over him he may get less.

We were surprised to observe intelligence from Bengal in the *Courier* of yesterday morning which we only received in the delivery of Calcutta Papers at eleven o'clock. This argues that our Brother of the *Courier* received his Journals in time for his Press on Monday evening, and if so we should like to know what

ther our other contemporaries were equally fortunate? We certainly were in ill luck.

On dit that a very curious inquiry is going on somewhere to the Northward what it is about time will show. It is said a sort of synod is about to assemble, to decide "whether materiality is (as Digby has said) not spirituality" or vice versa.

Spirit of the Indian Journals.

(From a Native Correspondent.)

However, much we wish to see a free and familiar intercourse established between the Natives and Europeans on the score of ultimate amalgamation of the two races, we must deprecate the practice which is daily becoming more and more prevalent in this city of allowing the young Baboos to enter European associations of an immoral character. A good example leads men as much into the ennobling pursuits of virtue and piety, as a bad example misleads them into the lowest walks of immorality and depravity. Anxious as the young men of this country are at present to borrow from their European brethren every thing which relates to social enjoyments, to take these young aspirants after European fashion to theatres, gin-palaces, gaming shops, race courses, fancy clubs, &c., is to introduce them step by step into the depraved habits of a civilized life, which will neutralize the best effects of moral education. We do not see how can the cause of civilization be promoted by the encouragement of practices, which tend, in a small degree, to beget an unbounded licentiousness of sentiment and principles. The better to sustain the character of an enlightened European society, and benefit the Natives by the influence of a good example, it is, therefore, highly desirable that the latter should not be taken to assemblies, other than a Literary Society, a Scientific Society, an Agri-horticultural Society, &c. &c. This would not only elevate the Hindoos in the scale of civilization, and stimulate them to laudable pursuits, but would simultaneously contribute to the wide diffusion of useful information and intelligence. The primary object which a Native has in view, in frequenting the company of his European brethren, is to extend his knowledge of the Western Science and literature, to amplify his views of men and manners, to imbibe a spirit of rational conversation, and hold up the mirror of good example constantly before his eyes, that he may eventually become a channel of conveying those advantages to his ignorant countrymen. If under an impression of deriving and enjoying these benefits, the young tyro insensibly falls into those pernicious habits of European debauchery which we have already enumerated, he lays the foundation of his own ruin and destroys the hopes of his country. An immoral act is divested of much of its odious character in the eyes of a young Baboo when he sees it is committed by a European. His mind is thus gradually, but imperceptibly, suborned into an approbation of every depraved habit, which by long indulgence, irretrievably stamps his character as an extravagant and unprincipled reprobate or a frivolous fop of fashion. How many a promising youth of respectable connections has forfeited the esteem and good opinion of his friends and family by too early an addictness to drinking, gambling, foppishness and such other pernicious practices. We were shocked the other day at hearing a respectable young Baboo uttering the following expression, apparently in a spirit of exultation, "Socrates is my friend, Plato is my friend but brandy is my greater friend." Can any thing betray a greater depravity of moral principles than the open avowal of this illiberal and pestilent sentiment. The heart must be rotten to the very core which suffers itself to be corroded by this poisonous doctrine. It bespeaks the absolute preponderance of vice and immorality in the minds of those who are the victims of fashion, finery and drinking. It shews that their hearts, say their vital pulse, have been saturated and leavened, as it were, with the very spirit of dissipation, impiety and licentiousness, irrespective of all control and laws, both human and divine. Can India rise, when a certain class of her sons on whom her hopes of future redemption depend, are gradually sinking deeper and deeper in demoralization?—*Calcutta Courier*, July 11.

We remark that Government have at length passed the Draft of a Law, by which the Magistrates of the Mofussil are empowered, with the assistance of a punchayet, or jury, to take summary measures for the abatement of nuisances injurious to the public health, comfort, and unobstructed enjoyment of property. Better late than never; and most extraordinary it is that the law is yet to be passed, seeing that hitherto one of two evils must have existed; either public nuisances must have remained in the Mofussil uncorrected and unabated; or they must have been suppressed without competent authority. And this fact, may in some degree account for the terrible picture of suburban nuisances contained in the Report of the Municipal Committee, and other documents relating to the state of the Mofussil in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. We are not, however, going to quarrel with good Law, merely because its advent is tardy; a circumstance that has nothing to do with the character of the enactment itself. But the "passage" of such a Law becomes absolutely a necessary preliminary to the adoption and execution of those measures of improvement, suggested by the Municipal Committee and other writers, as requisite to the health and well being of the Town.—*Hurkaru*, July 13.

Our contemporary of the *Bombay Times* has the following in his paper of the 1st Instant. "We have quoted from the *Hurkaru* accounts of some vague information from Causal, on which very moderate reliance would require to be placed." Now what there was vague in the paragraphs quoted, or why very "moderate reliance" should be placed on their contents, we do not precisely understand. The information, which we gave, was extracted from the letters of officers on the spot. The paragraphs quoted contained intelligence from Herat, Bameean, and the Ghiljee country—all extracted from the letters of officers, at the places mentioned, and personally engaged in the actions recorded. Our Bombay brother may think he has better information—that a detachment under Captain Anderson, H. A. did not have a skirmish with the Ghiljees—that a son of Dost Mahommed had not arrived at Bameean

—that Lieutenant Shakspear was not on the staff for Khiva, Colonel Stoddart not in *dress*, &c. &c., but we will give our paper against our contemporaries (which will be giving fearful odds) that there is not a single statement of facts, in the paragraphs, which he has quoted, not substantially, nor literally, true. We only mentioned one rumour, namely, that General Nott was about to take the field against the Ghiljees—this report may not be confirmed—*mais nous verrons*.—*Hurkara*, July 14.

* We suppose that by Canbool is meant Afghanistan generally.

37TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

If the serious infraction of discipline which late General Orders (and previously our own private letters) have informed us took place in the 37th Native Infantry, some two months since at Cabool, had been the only occurrence of the kind, or even the only one within a long interval, which had taken place, we might have deemed it but an ebullition of temper, not amounting, practically or in intent, to the crime of mutiny on the part of the sepoys, but a mere local and temporary consequence of some cause of irritation which might easily be removed. But when we reflect that the method adopted by the men to display their dissatisfaction is one which not long since was acted on in another Bengal corps in a different quarter, and also in a Bombay corps, and that even these are not the only recent instances of the display of a similar combination and spirit, we think it time to call attention to the circumstances as one which is growing into a system, and which such punishment as can now be applied to it suffices not to get rid of. When a man is put in confinement for some disobedience which has a reference to a subject in which his comrades are interested, they flock to the Quarter Guard and declare they will share his penalty,—a course of action which would more thoroughly sap discipline than would occasional open mutiny. Literally it is not resistance, but in principle it is; and we do not hesitate to say that the interests of subordination would be less seriously injured by an attempt at rescue, than by this kind of combination to share the punishment, for such combination especially manifests a participation in the offence. Now, as the men are perfectly aware that for such conduct they are liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with labour, it seems to follow that the dread of such punishment is not sufficient to deter them from the commission of the offence; and if this prove in future to be the case, as it has proved to be so far, the time cannot be distant when hundreds of sepoys will be at labor on the roads,—and what will be in one respect, the consequence of that? Why, their lot will of course be known to their comrades throughout the army; it will be known to their families and fellow villagers throughout the country; and the conclusion will be that the ranks will come to be considered as the sure road to a disgraceful and a long-enduring punishment, to which men of the best caste and connections will be rendered liable for various offences which will not be thought, by such reasoners, to be deserving of the penalty, and a distaste for the army will spread through all the better classes of the people from among which its ranks have hitherto been recruited. That distaste, indeed, has for some few years past been observed to be prevailing, and most assuredly it has not been checked by the abolition of corporal punishment; but a new character will be given to it by the discontent which will pervade all the morally better portion of the population when it shall come to pass that there shall scarcely be a family connected with the Company's military service of which some of the members shall not be in irons on the roads, and treated like the most criminal convict, for what will naturally appear to their relatives the venial offence (if it be not called the meritorious conduct) of resisting encroachments on their religion or their pay. Herein consists the fundamental error of modern military legislation, by which purely military offences are visited by civil punishments, though, considered apart from their military character, they are, it may be said, not offences at all. For all such infractions of discipline military punishment is not only the most fitting, but the soldiers submit to it readily, because they can comprehend the necessity for its infliction; but to place a man among felons for one or two years, and subject him to hard labour on the public roads, or within the precincts of a jail, because he peevishly refuses to receive his pay, or insists on being confined along with a comrade, appears (apart from discipline) so disproportionate a measure of severity that neither the offender nor his family nor his countrymen can acquiesce in its justice, and the inevitable process of reasoning leads to the government which authorises such cruelty being considered tyrannical and oppressive. As sure as the sun shines during the day, so surely will this system of imprisonment for every military offence lead to the alienation of the respectable native communities, throughout the provinces, from the British government; and to the additional evil of having the ranks of the army at last filled with the inferior orders of caste, and thus the moral one and standard be irretrievably lowered, and the rivets of discipline be loosened and destroyed. Even if the punishment we speak of were not only just, but if it were efficacious as an example to deter, in the event of its being promptly administered, yet look at the case here in the 37th! Full three months will transpire before the confirmation of the courts martial is promulgated to the corps. The offence will have lost its *criticability* even in the eyes of the officers and the tardy punishment will come with an air of vindictiveness about it, which a prompt remedy would not possess,—and after all there will be practically no example. As a preventive of military crime this jail-filing has not, as yet, proved efficacious; for we venture to say that the proper official records will show that more imprisonments have been adjudged within the last twelve months, than there were corporal punishments during the last three years before the abolition; if, then, it does not deter, and if at the same time, it disgraces and disgraces whole families and communities, it is not too much to say that it is most impolitic as an infliction; for that, while it neither preserves nor improves discipline, it serves to alienate the mass of the people from the military profession, and to make them look upon their rulers as both cruel and unjust.—*Englishman*, July 8.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(From the Delhi Gazette, July 15.)

The past week has indeed proved a newsless one from most parts of India. It is, however, some satisfaction to find that we do not make a shabby appearance in this respect than our contemporaries. Our letters from Cabul come down to the end of June and merely confirm what has already appeared respecting the state of the Russian Force, though the feeling prevails that it is far from the intention of Russia to give up the purpose, so far as it regards the Khivans, she at first had in view. The accounts however contained in the late German and Austrian papers give a fearful picture of the difficulties experienced by the Army in its progress to the position it now occupies, and we should think unless the winter has been more than unusually severe, they are not likely to tempt future expeditions from Europe.

Intelligence from Herat to the 10th ultimo merely gives out that the Persians have relinquished their intentions on Herat and moved upon Bagdad. Lieut. Shakspear had not been heard of since his departure.

Colonel Wallace has communicated to Sir Wiloughby Cotton that the brother of Sultan Mahomed Khan the principal rebel chief in the Ghilje country where the Colonel is commanding, and who possesses the greatest influence among his countrymen, was in the Colonel's camp negotiating on behalf of his brother with Capt. Nicholson Political Agent.

The consequence is that all their followers were returning to their homes with their families, and strong hopes are entertained that these overtures will bring the hostile operations to a happy termination.

The Troops will probably return shortly to their respective stations after a campaign of only a few weeks duration and it is expected that the salutary lesson read to the Ghiljies will, for the future make them doubt the propriety of trying their strength against the troops who so manfully repulsed them; of course such precautions as can be taken will be used to prevent such a force from being again assembled; but we cannot think that setting any of the rebel chiefs, now in our power, at liberty will conduce to the tranquillity of the country.

The following is an extract from a letter received late last evening.

30th June.—This morning nearly the whole of the Troops were drawn out for the purpose of witnessing the execution of "Seetaram" Sepoy of the 35th Regiment N. I. who shot a fellow Soldier in the month of April last for giving him abuse. The man was a fine Soldier-like looking fellow and met his untimely fate in the most cool and composed manner possible. He walked round the square, preceded by the band of H. M. 13th Light Infantry playing the dead march, with a firm step, and with an air of perfect indifference. Salaamed to the Troops as he passed by, he appeared to retain his presence of mind to the last moment when he was launched into eternity.

(From the Agra Ukhbar, July 16.)

The latest intelligence from Afghanistan is meagre, and consists solely of the movements of the different Regiments.

A part of the "doomed Brigade" marched from this on the 6th of June; a wing of the 43rd will follow about the 25th inst., with the 18 pounders, bullocks for which are expected to reach this on the 23rd. The "doomed Brigade" are complete in cattle. The sepoys purchased their camels. The delay in moving was owing to the want of bullocks for the guns; as for the correctness of the other items, I leave that to the Politicians.

Hot winds blowing, but the mornings and nights are cool. Fruit in abundance. Atta Mahomed Khan was seized on the 16th, by order of Lieut. Nicholson, Political Asst., and placed in confinement. We hear several letters have fallen into the hands of the Politicians, shewing a decided horror of the interference of the Kafir Feringees.

The right wing of the 43rd Native Infantry and a Rissala of the 4th reached Oolah Rohaut on the 9th instant, (June). The 2d Native Infantry left that place on the 22d for Mukooah, leaving three companies to escort the Shahzadah Tinnor. On the 23rd orders were received from Cabul, countermanding the march of the wing of the 43rd, and the 18 pounders. The force expected to break up in a few days, when the 43rd will march for Candahar, and the 2nd for Cabul. The Shah's troops keep possession of the country which their gallantry settled. Average maximum heat of the past month 101 deg.

We have now, we believe, grounds for holding out hopes to our Afghan friends, that they will shortly be relieved from their arduous duties in that quarter. The arrangements have so far transpired, thro' report at least, that is said, the 1st European Regiment will be relieved by H. M.'s Buffs, and repair to Mesrut, and that the 5th Cavalry will replace the 2nd. We have not heard what arrangements have been entered into for the relief of the sepoy corps, but there is no doubt, that they have done their duty too gallantly and cheerfully to be forgotten. The present generally understood nature of our relations with the Sikhs, has very probably some effect in the Calcutta Council Chamber, and may be the cause of the intended relief not being declared. Be that as it may however, there is, we believe, every reason for hoping, that our Afghan troops will not be long kept in suspense.—*Ibid*.

MALACCA.

AMMUNITION FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The Steamer *Diana*, which we mentioned in our issue of the 28th ultimo as having proceeded to Penang with a large indent on the Ordnance Department, returned to Port on Thursday evening last. She has been unsuccessful in obtaining the required supply, in consequence of the ammunition having been recently surveyed, and condemned as unfit for service. She was, however, enabled to procure from the Stores at this Settlement, some fifty thousand rounds, but from all that we can learn, it appears that the ammunition supplied from the Arsenal here, is a portion of the same indent that has been condemned at Penang. The Steamer left this for Singapore, on Friday morning.—*Weekly Register*, June 11.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S NUPTIALS.

We perceive by the *Pinang Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, that a Royal Salute in honor of the Queen's Marriage had been fired at that Settlement on the Thursday preceding. It is strange that no such ceremony has been observed at Malacca.—*Ibid*.

SAILING OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Such portion of the expedition as had congregated at Singapore, left that Settlement on Saturday morn-

ing the 30th ultimo, for its destination. It had been first given out, that the armament was to have sailed on a much earlier day, but it was subsequently stated, that orders had been received for its detention until the arrival of the April Mail, which will probably be brought on either by the Steamer *Zenobia* or *Secostris* (daily expected to arrive), from Bombay, or by the Steamer *Enterprise* from Calcutta. It now seems, however, that all our Quindunnes were at fault; altho' well informed persons were of opinion, that it would wait the arrival of Admiral Elliot from the Cape, who, ere this, must be in these Seas. The Calcutta Journals had also given out, as the reason of the *Wellesley* having proceeded to the Eastward without the Commodore, Sir James Gordon Bremner, that it was in consequence of the gallant officer intending to go on to port Essington in New South Wales. It now happens that he will be second in command under the Admiral; although at present, as senior naval officer, he has taken the command of that portion of the squadron that has sailed for China. We some time ago published the official announcement by which Colonels Oglander's and Bartley's Brevet rank were cancelled, to enable them to join their respective Regiments proceeding on this service, because the command of the Force was to be intrusted to an Officer who had never obtained local rank, but who was senior to either of them. This Officer, therefore, must be Colonel Burrell, of H. M. 18th, or Royal Irish, which, our readers may recollect, we were the first to announce as having been appointed to the command. We have not learned whether Colonel Burrell arrived at Singapore or not before the sailing of the first division of the Expedition; but a vessel from Ceylon, having on board a part of the 18th, past up channel on Friday last. We believe she was boarded by an Officer from this Settlement, although we have not as yet obtained any particulars. Our Singapore correspondents represent the sailing of the armament as a "spirit stirring and gallant sight"; and that thousands of spectators lined the shores, and every other available space, to witness its departure; whilst several aquatic adventurers accompanied it for a short distance. The Chinese Inhabitants, however, were anxious to show by their sneers, the feelings of contempt with which they beheld so insignificant a force proceeding to China for the avowed purpose of humbling their celestial brothers and compatriots.—*Ibid*.

WAR WITH CHINA.

"Thus, then, the die is cast—the war has commenced in good earnest—the sword is drawn, and the scabbard thrown away," are the emphatic words in an article from Blackwood's Magazine for March, which we transferred to our columns last week. Various have been the opinions of the Journals both in India and in England regarding the policy of this war. Each writer has given to his article a coloring peculiarly his own. Party views and party feelings have tended to impart an interest to the subject, which it was not without possessing intrinsically. 'Spirits from the vasty deep' of periodical warfare have been conjured up, and all have arranged themselves in battle array ready for the fight.—There is, however, one feature peculiar to this discussion:—one point on which all agree, whether he be a Wing or Tory, Conservative or Radical, Advocate for, or against, the Opium Trade. It is, that the overbearing insolence of the Chinese, and their systematic insults and oppressions during a long series of years, coupled with their recent acts, have shown the necessity that exists for humbling their pride and conceit.

The time so long predicted by the Chinese Soothsayers has, we trust, at length arrived, when a "foreign roman," the Queen of Imperial England, shall abase the proud and rampant ignorance of the celestial Dragon; when the revolution of events shall, perforce, drag within the magic circle of Western diplomacy a sixth of the human race. Never, since the days of the field of Waterloo, has a question involved such mighty interests or attracted greater attention. The fate of the largest Empire under heaven is placed at issue on so trifling a cause as the sensual appetites of a few of its subjects, and the growth of and of states have kept pace with the worlds age; and the diurnal evolutions of the heavenly bodies are typical of all sublunary things below. Can we, therefore, suppose an exception in favour of this people? China has no contemporary existence with any kingdom of the earth. Surpassing each in its extent, and population as it does in its stability, it has hitherto preserved the integrity of its dominions from European invasion. But the mighty fabric already totters to its base. Thro' the dim vista of futurity are darkly shadowed forth the things that are to be; and the year 1841 may witness the bursting of those barriers, behind which this empire is ensconced, and the thundering of British cannon within the walls of the imperial City of Peking; whilst the West, shall doubtless roll backward from Europe to the East. Whether or not the present events have been foreseen in China, we have no positive information; but there is every reason for supposing, that she has been long endeavouring to form alliances with those states on our Indian frontier. We would not be surprised should an inroad from the mountains of Nepal be made into the plains of Hindoostan, whilst simultaneous torrents should pour in from Burmah, and from certain other refractory states bordering on, or within, our boundaries, for the purpose of distracting our attention.

The seeds of discord and rebellion, which it is manifestly the intention of the present armament, as far as we can learn, to engender within the dominions of the Emperor of China, may germinate in our own Indian possessions; and the smouldering embers of convulsion now apparent in the kingdom of Han, may wrap the Asiatic continent in one wide blaze from the mountains of the Hindoo Koosh to Cape Cormorin. We are far, however, from wishing that such may be the case. We are no Marlin in Prophecy; but are merely supposing a possible event: one within the bounds of human probabilities. That those who are placed to watch over the interests of our Indian dominions are sufficiently alive to the hidden dangers and intrigues that beset us on every side, we have not the least doubt. We have a guarantee of the fact in the results of the Kurnool affray and the Afghanistan war, as well as in the affair of Herat. It only behoves us to be more watchful, and not be caught dozing at our post. Russia is at work on every side around us. She has hitherto been foiled in all her schemes of acquisition at our expense. We met her in the Court of Persia, and found her also among the states of central Asia. We traced her in the boundary question, and caught her tripping in Canada. We again find her in Turkey and in Egypt, and, recently, have discovered her at work among the Charists on our own domestic hearths. We shall meet her in China, where she is apparently anticipated us; and, through her means, the China affair may turn out not so easy for our success as we have all along premised. The Road to British India thro' Roodtan and Nepal will not prove as difficult, as a march through the barbarous states to conclude at Calcutta, may be so chimerical and visionary as would at first sight appear.—*Ibid*.

SINGAPORE.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, July 14.)
We have intelligence from Singapore by the Go-

vernor Doherty. The papers come down to the 18th ultimo, but our letters extend to the 21st June. It appears the Admiral had arrived, and had commenced operations after the fashion we anticipated. Extracts from the letters and papers are annexed:—

Singapore, 20th June.—We take advantage of the sailing of the Governor Doherty for your ports to give you a few lines on the state of markets, &c. here.

Admiral Elliot in the *Melville*, 74, arrived here from the Cape on the 16th instant, he was accompanied by the *Blonde*, 44, and *Pylades*, 16, they all sailed for China on the 18th. The *Blanche*, 74, *Pique*, 44, and two 18-gun Brigs are now hourly expected. We have no arrivals from China, since the *Water Witch*, and the Governor Doherty is the last vessel from your quarter, excepting the Steamer *Enterprise*. During the last three weeks upwards of fourteen hundred chests of Opium have arrived here, about two-thirds of which have got rid of amongst the Chinese dealers, and parties shipping to China per *Kitty*. For the present the demand is over, but the first vessel for China will cause a stir again, parties are offering today for small lots Drs. 265 for Patna, and Drs. 268 and 270 for Benares. The Company has ceased drawing in Calcutta, and private bills are scarce at 200. Bills on England are also getting scarce, the last sales were at 4s. 7d. for navy, and 4s. 5d. for 6 months' sight bills. Shipping is considerably more plentiful than it was ten days ago, and we dare say a few vessels may go on to Calcutta in search of homeward freights.

Singapore, 21st June.—The Admiral arrived on Tuesday last from Cape with H. M. Ships *Melville*, *Blonde* and *Pylades*, and went on the next day. He was said to be in a great gale at the Commodore having gone before, but we should probably have known nothing of his intentions had it not been by accident. While he was coming to anchor, one of the Junks was going out; a signal was made to the *Blonde*, to chase, and in an hour the poor devil came back in tow of the 44-gun Frigate, and all the others had parties of marines put on board of them. They were released next day on the representation of the Governor and others; in fact they have been told by Commodore Bremer that no one would interfere with them, but this opens our eyes to what is the course to be pursued in China, and led to a great deal of talk. I hear from good authority that the Admiral said his orders extended to the carrying out the old system of sink, burn, and destroy all under the enemy's flag and when there is so much prize money to be got, and at so easy a rate there is, no fear but that such orders will be well attended to. This will lead to a stoppage of the opium trade for some time. We are looking hourly for the other Men-of-War, who were reported to be close behind the Admiral, viz. *Blanche*, *Pique*, and *Inconstant* from England, *Modeste* and *Colombine* from the Cape, and two gun brigs from the Brazil station.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

On Tuesday forenoon H. M. Sloop of War *Pylades* anchored in the roads from the Cape the 27th April, announcing the approach of the *Melville* (74) bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon'ble G. Elliot, Captain the Hon'ble R. Dundas, which entered the harbour in the course of the same day, followed by H. M. Frigate *Blonde*, (42) commanded by Thos. Bourchier, Esquire, both having left the Cape on the 30th April.

On the following day the Admiral landed under the salute due to his rank, as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces to the eastward of the Cape; and we understand this important portion of the expedition will move forward in the course of to-day.

We are informed that Admiral Elliot received notification of his appointment to succeed the lamented Sir Frederick Maitland, only three days before he left the Cape during which interval the *Melville* made up her full war complement of men, made every requisite addition to her ammunition, &c., and took in the necessary supply of stores and provision.—*Singapore Free Press*, June 18.

SEIZURE OF CHINA JUNKS.

Almost immediately after the appearance in harbour of the Squadron that has just arrived from the Cape, a China Junk that had got under weigh on her return homeward, was followed and overtaken by H. M. Frigate *Blonde*, and taken possession of by a party sent from on board that vessel,—a proceeding which was shortly after followed by the seizure of three other Chinese Junks, (being all that were then in the roads) much to the surprise of the European community of the settlement, and greatly to the consternation of the Chinese, as well on board the Junks as on shore—many of the latter being interested to a large extent in their cargoes. Yesterday, however, Admiral Elliot directed the release of the Junks—and they are now at liberty to proceed on their voyage—at least if their apprehensions as to what may befall them on the Coast of China will permit them. According to the information we have been able to obtain on the subject, there is no doubt that Admiral Elliot was acting merely in pursuance of his orders in taking possession of the Junks. But, as the Chinese here had some time ago received something like an assurance from the local government, that their Junks would not be molested, we may infer that on being made acquainted with the fact, Admiral Elliot assumed the responsibility of setting them again at liberty, in preference to detaining them under such circumstances.

As to the seizure of Chinese Junks, wherever they are to be met with, without any declaration of war or other announcement of hostilities, it verifies what has lately been put forth by the *Globe*, in discussing the China question, regarding the modern practice of commencing war:—"The formal declaration of hostilities between countries previously at peace is now obsolete. Overt acts of encroachment, attack, and reprisal, are the modes by which war is now declared and carried on."

This proceeding, therefore, and the principle on which it appears to be founded, at once opens our eyes to the fact, that the plan of operations against the Chinese involves immediate reprisals upon the trade along their own Coasts; an alternative which it has heretofore always been supposed, would have been avoided—at least as a preliminary part of the operations. We are aware of the existence of a canon doctrine that between belligerent powers there can be no war as to the governments, and a truce as to subjects,—but a more impolitic course, both as respects immediate and future advantages, and prospects, it does appear to us there could not well be, than on the ground of a war against China, to commence with plundering the coasting trade of the empire. Such a course of proceeding at this stage of business, is not likely to operate very effectually towards attaining the ultimate objects of the expedition—unless reparation for the Opium seizure by the exercise of a mere power to pillage and plunder, is to be considered the grand object—while its effect upon the mass of the population along the Coast will inevitably produce feelings of alienation, apprehension, and hatred towards us, which the mandarins will well know how to turn to account—feelings which it has always been found much more easy to excite and perpetuate than, when they once taken root, to displace or subvert.—*Ibid*.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD.